



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Marine insurance clauses.* (New York: N. A. Phemister Co., 42 Broadway. 1920. Pp. iv, 152. \$3.)

*Proceedings of the second National Industrial Tax Conference.* Special report no. 17. (New York: Nat. Indus. Conference Board. 1921. Pp. vi, 200.)

## Population and Migration

### NEW BOOKS

ABBOTT, G. *The educational needs of immigrants in Illinois. The immigrant and coal mining communities of Illinois.* Bulletin of the Immigrants Commission, nos. 1, 2. (Springfield, Ill.: Dept. of Registration and Education. 1920. Pp. 37, 43.)

DRACHSLER, J. *Democracy and assimilation: the blending of immigrant heritages in America.* (New York: Macmillan. 1920. Pp. xii, 275. \$3.)

The nucleus of this book is a discussion of the results of the examination of a hundred thousand marriage records of New York City, a study of much value. About one in seven of these represents an intermarriage, and among the intermarriages persons of the first and second generation generally mate with others of their respective generations. The term intermarriage is used in a sociological rather than an ethnical sense, with reference to social assimilation rather than race mixture, but even when this qualification is made, the figures seriously need further interpretation; the marriage, for example, of a German from Austria with a German from Hungary or of a Swiss Italian with a Piedmontese Italian having a significance almost negligible beside that of a Lombard-Bavarian intermarriage.

There is a general study of assimilation. The author's recommendations for an immigration policy comprise selection, distribution, and incorporation. Of incorporation there should, he says, be much, but it should not go beyond a certain point, since some peoples can be most useful by retaining their group fellow-consciousness; of distribution there should be a great deal. Restriction should give way before selection, which plainly is not intended to be inspired by a desire to reduce numbers generally. The author steers clear of any economic emphasis, but the reviewer retains two doubts, which he believes important: (1) whether a program of distribution and incorporation would not be very costly, especially if the foreign-born were not to be given preferential treatment over the more backward native-born (rural folk, negroes, etc.); (2) whether active distribution and incorporation will not enormously stimulate further immigration into the country (the author would not check this by a frankly restrictive policy) which in turn would require greatly increased expenditure for distribution and incorporation. R. F. FOERSTER.

YULE, U. *The fall of the birth-rate. Paper read before the Cambridge University Eugenics Society.* (Cambridge, Eng.: University Press. 1920. Pp. 43.)

*Annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.* (Washington: Bureau of Immigration. 1920. Pp. 454.)

"Immigration laws." (Washington: Bureau of Immigration. 1921. 10c.)

*Rapports présentés au Congrès par la Commission d'action religieuse catholique.* (Paris: Assoc. du Mariage Chrétien, 86 rue de Gergovie. 1920. Pp. 84.)

## Social Problems and Reforms

### NEW BOOKS

ARONOVICI, C. *Housing and the housing problem.* The national social science series. (Chicago: McClurg. 1920. Pp. 160. 75c.)

To gauge this book properly, it is necessary to consider the author's intention, which he expresses in the following words: "This book is not intended as a text for field workers engaged in the inspection of sanitary conditions, nor does it deal with any details of the technical features of construction. All that can be claimed is that it presents in outline, at least, some of the fundamental social and economic principles upon which a constructive national housing program may be built." In his eight brief chapters, Dr. Aronovici outlines his problem, deals with the economic factors in housing, with housing legislation and the housing survey, and with garden cities. He states that the housing problem consists in "the furnishing of healthful accommodations adequately provided with facilities for privacy and comfort, easily accessible to centers of employment, culture, and amusement, accessible from the centers of distribution of the food supply, rentable at reasonable rates, and yielding a fair return on the investment." The importance of the problem is illustrated by quotations from statistics on the correlation of housing and mortality drawn from Dr. Arthur Newsholme, the report of the United States Children's Bureau for Johnstown, Pa., and from tables of Dr. A. K. Chalmers of Scotland. These statistics ingenuously correlate high death rates of slum populations with factors of insanitation and overcrowding, but fail to consider the other possible causes. It is probable that poverty and its consequences, malnutrition, overwork, etc., may play a larger part than housing conditions do in the production of such high mortality rates.

In his consideration of rents, Dr. Aronovici in ten pages treats in an original and suggestive manner the causes of variation in rentals. He fails to mention equipment, fashion, and racial factors, but his treatment, despite its brevity, is a contribution to its subject. Under economic factors, he deals with land, materials, labor, capital, maintenance, and cost, and urges that "a reduction to a minimum of the non-creative labor, a general recognition of the financial value of architectural planning and administration, a change from a non-creative and restrictive to a creative point of view of governmental functions in building affairs and a rise in the standard of efficiency of the building trades, will meet the needs of the labor problem in the field of building in general and home building in particular."

The later chapters contain less that is original and controversial. There is occasional carelessness in classification (see bottom of page 2 and page 46) and typographical errors occur in several places (*e.g.*, top of page 28 and bottom of page 79). The book may also annoy the careful reader because of dogmatic assertions. Such assertions, however, could not adequately be defended in a book of this size. They may be used to great